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Status of conventions and model laws

Note by the Secretariat*

1. At its thirteenth session, in 1980, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) decided[1] that it would consider, at each of its sessions, the status of conventions that were the outcome of work carried out by it.

2. The present note sets forth the status of the conventions and model laws emanating from the work of the Commission. It also shows the status of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York, 1958),[2] which, although adopted prior to the establishment of the Commission, is closely related to the work of the Commission in the area of international commercial arbitration.

3. Technical cooperation and assistance activities aimed at promoting the use and adoption of its texts are priorities for UNCITRAL pursuant to a decision taken at its twentieth session (1987).[3] The Secretariat monitors adoption of model laws and conventions.

4. This note indicates the changes since 30 April 2013, when the last annual report in this series (A/CN.9/773) was issued. The information contained herein is current up to 2 May 2014. Information on the status of conventions and model laws is regularly updated on the UNCITRAL website (www.uncitral.org) and is made available as detailed tables related to specific texts and as a single table providing an overview of all texts. Authoritative information on the status of the treaties

* The submission of this document was delayed to ensure the timeliness of the information contained therein.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/35/17), para. 163.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 330, No. 4739, p. 3.

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/42/17), para. 335.

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deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, including historical status information, may be obtained by consulting the United Nations Treaty Collection (http://treaties.un.org). Readers may also wish to contact the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations (tel.: (+1-212) 963-5047; fax: (+1-212) 963-3693; e-mail: treaty@un.org).

5. This note covers the following texts, incorporating as indicated new treaty actions (the term "action" is used generically to denote the deposit of an instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession in respect of a treaty, or participation in a treaty as a result of an action to a related treaty, or the withdrawal or modification of a declaration or of a reservation) and enactments of Model Laws based on information received since the last report:

(a) In the area of sale of goods:

Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, (New York, 1974),[4] as amended by the Protocol of 11 April 1980 (Vienna)[5] (as amended: 22 States parties; unamended: 29 States parties);

United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, (Vienna, 1980).[6] New actions by Bahrain (accession); Lithuania (withdrawal of declaration); and Norway (withdrawal of declaration); 80 States parties;

(b) In the area of dispute resolution:

Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, (New York, 1958).[7] New actions by Mauritius (withdrawal of declaration); and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (extension of territorial application); 149 States parties;

UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration (1985),[8] with amendments as adopted in 2006.[9] New legislation based on the Model Law as amended in 2006 has been adopted in Belgium (2013); and Lithuania (2012);

UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Conciliation (2002).[10] New legislation based on the Model Law has been adopted in Belgium (2005); France (2011); Luxembourg (2012); Switzerland (2008); and the United States of America, in Hawaii (2013);

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[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1511, No. 26119, p. 3. For the complete status of this text, see part I, sect. A.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1511, No. 26121, p. 99. For the complete status of this text, see part I, sect. A.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1489, No. 25567, p. 3. For the complete status of this text, see part I, sect. C.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 330, No. 4739, p. 3. For the complete status of this text, see part I, sect. J.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/40/17), annex I. For the complete status of this text, see part II, sect. A.

[9] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.V.4. For the complete status of this text, see part II, sect. A.

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/57/17), annex I. For the complete status of this text, see part II, sect. F.

(c) In the area of government contracting:

UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement (2011);[11]

(d) In the area of banking and payments:

United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes (New York, 1988)[12] (5 States parties);

UNCITRAL Model Law on International Credit Transfers (1992);[13]

United Nations Convention on Independent Guarantees and Stand-by Letters of Credit (New York, 1995)[14] (8 States parties);

(e) In the area of security interests:

United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade (New York, 2001)[15] (1 State party);

(f) In the area of insolvency:

UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency (1997).[16] New legislation based on the Model Law has been adopted in Chile (2014);

(g) In the area of transport:

United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea (Hamburg, 1978)[17] (34 States parties);

United Nations Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade (Vienna, 1991)[18] (4 States parties);

United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea (New York, 2008).[19] New action by Congo (ratification). New signature by Guinea-Bissau; 3 States parties;

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[11] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/66/17), annex I. For the complete status of this text, see part II, sect. G.

[12] General Assembly resolution 43/165, annex. The Convention has not yet entered into force; it requires ten States parties for entry into force. For the complete status of this text, see part I, sect. D.

[13] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/47/17), annex I. For the complete status of this text, see part II, sect. B.

[14] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2169, No. 38030, p. 163. For the complete status of this text, see part I, sect. F.

[15] General Assembly resolution 56/81, annex. The Convention has not yet entered into force; it requires five States parties for entry into force. For the complete status of this text, see part I, sect. G.

[16] General Assembly resolution 52/158, annex. For the complete status of this text, see part II, sect. D.

[17] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1695, No. 29215, p. 3. For the complete status of this text, see part I, sect. B.

[18] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade, Vienna, 2-19 April 1991* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.3), part I, annex. The Convention has not yet entered into force; it requires five States parties for entry into force. For the complete status of this text, see part I, sect. E.

(h) In the area of electronic commerce:

UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996).[20] New legislation based on the Model Law has been adopted in Antigua and Barbuda (2006); Australia, in Queensland (2013); Bangladesh (2006); Liberia (2002); Gambia (2009); Grenada (2008); Oman (2008); Saint Kitts and Nevis (2011); San Marino (2013); Seychelles (2001); Syrian Arab Republic (2014); and the United States of America, in Georgia (2009);

UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Signatures (2001).[21] New legislation based on the Model Law has been adopted in Antigua and Barbuda (2006); Gambia (2009); Grenada (2008); Honduras (2013); Oman (2008); Saint Kitts and Nevis (2011); and San Marino (2013);

United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (New York, 2005).[22] New actions by Congo (accession); and the Russian Federation (acceptance); 5 States parties.

6. Previous annual reports in this series also included chronological tables of actions for conventions. To avoid redundancy, this information can now be found on the UNCITRAL website.

7. UNCITRAL texts also include legislative and legal guides and contractual standards whose impact cannot be assessed by reference to their adoption by States.[23] Nonetheless, the Secretariat has been advised on occasion of instances in which these texts have been used in law reform efforts. For example, in February 2014, Colombia adopted a decree[24] which faithfully implements the recommendations of the UNCITRAL Guide on the Implementation of a Security Rights Registry (2013).[25]

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[19] General Assembly resolution 63/122, annex. The Convention has not yet entered into force; it requires 20 States parties for entry into force. For the complete status of this text, see part I, sect. I.

[20] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.V.4. For the complete status of this text, see part II, sect. C.

[21] General Assembly resolution 56/80, annex. For the complete status of this text, see part II, sect. E.

[22] General Assembly resolution 60/21, annex. For the complete status of this text, see part I, sect. H.

[23] All UNCITRAL texts are available in the six official languages of the United Nations on the UNCITRAL website, www.uncitral.org.

[24] Decreto 400 de 2014, available, for example, from www.icbf.gov.co/cargues/avance/docs/decreto_0400_2014.htm.

[25] Available from www.uncitral.org/uncitral/uncitral_texts/security.html.

I. Participation in conventions

A. Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods (New York, 1974), as amended by the Protocol of 11 April 1980 (Vienna)

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession(*), succession(§) or participation under Article VIII or X of the Protocol of 11 April 1980(†)*	*Entry into force*
Argentina		19 July 1983(*)	1 August 1988
Belarus	14 June 1974	23 January 1997(*)	1 August 1997
Belgium		1 August 2008(*)	1 March 2009
Benin[a]		29 July 2011 (*)	1 February 2012
Bosnia and Herzegovina[a]		12 January 1994(§)	6 March 1992
Brazil	14 June 1974		
Bulgaria	24 February 1975		
Burundi[a]		4 September 1998(*)	1 April 1999
Costa Rica	30 August 1974		
Cuba		2 November 1994(*)	1 June 1995
Czech Republic[b]		30 September 1993(§)	1 January 1993
Dominican Republic[d]		30 July 2010(*)	1 February 2011
Egypt		6 December 1982(*)	1 August 1988
Ghana[a]	5 December 1974	7 October 1975	1 August 1988
Guinea		23 January 1991(*)	1 August 1991
Hungary	14 June 1974	16 June 1983(*)	1 August 1988
Liberia		16 September 2005(†)	1 April 2006
Mexico		21 January 1988(*)	1 August 1988
Mongolia	14 June 1974		
Montenegro[c]		6 August 2012(*)	1 March 2013
Nicaragua	13 May 1975		
Norway[a,c]	11 December 1975	20 March 1980	1 August 1988
Paraguay		18 August 2003(*)	1 March 2004
Poland	14 June 1974	19 May 1995(†)	1 December 1995
Republic of Moldova		28 August 1997(*)	1 March 1998
Romania		23 April 1992(†)	1 November 1992
Russian Federation	14 June 1974		
Serbia[a]		12 March 2001(§)	27 April 1992
Slovakia[b]		28 May 1993(§)	1 January 1993
Slovenia		2 August 1995(†)	1 March 1996
Uganda		12 February 1992(†)	1 September 1992
Ukraine[a]	14 June 1974	13 September 1993	1 April 1994
United States of America[b]		5 May 1994(†)	1 December 1994
Uruguay		1 April 1997(†)	1 November 1997
Zambia		6 June 1986(*)	1 August 1988

Parties (as amended by the Protocol of 1980): 22
Parties (unamended): 29

For information on which States listed above are Parties to the 1980 amending Protocol, consult the United Nations Treaty Collection, http://treaties.un.org.

[a] Party only to the unamended Convention.

[b] Upon accession to the Protocol, Czechoslovakia and the United States of America declared that, pursuant to article XII of the Protocol, they did not consider themselves bound by article I of the Protocol.

[c] Upon signature, Norway declared, and confirmed upon ratification, that, in accordance with article 34, the Convention would not govern contracts of sale where the seller and the buyer both had their relevant places of business within the territories of the Nordic States (i.e. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden).

[d] From 1 August 1988 to 31 January 2011, the Dominican Republic was a Party to the unamended Convention.

[e] From 3 June 2006 to 28 February 2013, Montenegro was a Party to the unamended Convention.

B. United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea (Hamburg, 1978)

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)*	*Entry into force*
Albania		20 July 2006(*)	1 August 2007
Austria	30 April 1979	29 July 1993	1 August 1994
Barbados		2 February 1981(*)	1 November 1992
Botswana		16 February 1988(*)	1 November 1992
Brazil	31 March 1978		
Burkina Faso		14 August 1989(*)	1 November 1992
Burundi		4 September 1998(*)	1 October 1999
Cameroon		21 October 1993(*)	1 November 1994
Chile	31 March 1978	9 July 1982	1 November 1992
Czech Republic[a]	2 June 1993	23 June 1995	1 July 1996
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19 April 1979		
Denmark	18 April 1979		
Dominican Republic		28 September 2007(*)	1 October 2008
Ecuador	31 March 1978		
Egypt	31 March 1978	23 April 1979	1 November 1992
Finland	18 April 1979		
France	18 April 1979		
Gambia		7 February 1996(*)	1 March 1997
Georgia		21 March 1996(*)	1 April 1997
Germany	31 March 1978		
Ghana	31 March 1978		
Guinea		23 January 1991(*)	1 November 1992
Holy See	31 March 1978		
Hungary	23 April 1979	5 July 1984	1 November 1992
Jordan		10 May 2001(*)	1 June 2002

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)*	*Entry into force*
Kazakhstan		18 June 2008(*)	1 July 2009
Kenya		31 July 1989(*)	1 November 1992
Lebanon		4 April 1983(*)	1 November 1992
Lesotho		26 October 1989(*)	1 November 1992
Liberia		16 September 2005(*)	1 October 2006
Madagascar	31 March 1978		
Malawi		18 March 1991(*)	1 November 1992
Mexico	31 March 1978		
Morocco		12 June 1981(*)	1 November 1992
Nigeria		7 November 1988(*)	1 November 1992
Norway	18 April 1979		
Pakistan	8 March 1979		
Panama	31 March 1978		
Paraguay		19 July 2005(*)	1 August 2006
Philippines	14 June 1978		
Portugal	31 March 1978		
Romania		7 January 1982(*)	1 November 1992
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		12 September 2000(*)	1 October 2001
Senegal	31 March 1978	17 March 1986	1 November 1992
Sierra Leone	15 August 1978	7 October 1988	1 November 1992
Singapore	31 March 1978		
Slovakia	28 May 1993		
Sweden	18 April 1979		
Syrian Arab Republic		16 October 2002(*)	1 November 2003
Tunisia		15 September 1980(*)	1 November 1992
Uganda		6 July 1979(*)	1 November 1992
United Republic of Tanzania		24 July 1979(*)	1 November 1992
United States of America	30 April 1979		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	31 March 1978		
Zambia		7 October 1991(*)	1 November 1992

Parties: 34

[a] The Czech Republic declared that limits of carrier's liability in the territory of the Czech Republic adhered to the provision of article 6 of the Convention.

C. United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (Vienna, 1980)

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)*	*Entry into force*
Albania		13 May 2009(*)	1 June 2010
Argentina[a]		19 July 1983(*)	1 January 1988
Armenia[a,b]		2 December 2008(*)	1 January 2010
Australia		17 March 1988(*)	1 April 1989
Austria	11 April 1980	29 December 1987	1 January 1989
Bahrain		25 September 2013	1 October 2014
Belarus[a]		9 October 1989(*)	1 November 1990
Belgium		31 October 1996(*)	1 November 1997
Benin		29 July 2011(*)	1 August 2012
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 January 1994(§)	6 March 1992
Brazil		4 March 2013(*)	1 April 2014
Bulgaria		9 July 1990(*)	1 August 1991
Burundi		4 September 1998(*)	1 October 1999
Canada[c]		23 April 1991(*)	1 May 1992
Chile[a]	11 April 1980	7 February 1990	1 March 1991
China[a,b]	30 September 1981	11 December 1986(†)	1 January 1988
Colombia		10 July 2001(*)	1 August 2002
Croatia		8 June 1998(§)	8 October 1991
Cuba		2 November 1994(*)	1 December 1995
Cyprus		7 March 2005(*)	1 April 2006
Czech Republic[b]		30 September 1993(§)	1 January 1993
Denmark[d]	26 May 1981	14 February 1989	1 March 1990
Dominican Republic		7 June 2010(*)	1 July 2011
Ecuador		27 January 1992(*)	1 February 1993
Egypt		6 December 1982(*)	1 January 1988
El Salvador		27 November 2006(*)	1 December 2007
Estonia		20 September 1993(*)	1 October 1994
Finland[d]	26 May 1981	15 December 1987	1 January 1989
France	27 August 1981	6 August 1982(†)	1 January 1988
Gabon		15 December 2004(*)	1 January 2006
Georgia		16 August 1994(*)	1 September 1995
Germany[c]	26 May 1981	21 December 1989	1 January 1991
Ghana	11 April 1980		
Greece		12 January 1998(*)	1 February 1999
Guinea		23 January 1991(*)	1 February 1992
Honduras		10 October 2002(*)	1 November 2003
Hungary[a,f]	11 April 1980	16 June 1983	1 January 1988
Iceland[d]		10 May 2001(*)	1 June 2002
Iraq		5 March 1990(*)	1 April 1991
Israel		22 January 2002(*)	1 February 2003

State	Signature	Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)	Entry into force
Italy	30 September 1981	11 December 1986	1 January 1988
Japan		1 July 2008(*)	1 August 2009
Kyrgyzstan		11 May 1999(*)	1 June 2000
Latvia[a]		31 July 1997(*)	1 August 1998
Lebanon		21 November 2008(*)	1 December 2009
Lesotho	18 June 1981	18 June 1981	1 January 1988
Liberia		16 September 2005(*)	1 October 2006
Lithuania[a]		18 January 1995(*)	1 February 1996
Luxembourg		30 January 1997(*)	1 February 1998
Mauritania		20 August 1999(*)	1 September 2000
Mexico		29 December 1987(*)	1 January 1989
Mongolia		31 December 1997(*)	1 January 1999
Montenegro		23 October 2006(§)	3 June 2006
Netherlands	29 May 1981	13 December 1990(‡)	1 January 1992
New Zealand		22 September 1994(*)	1 October 1995
Norway[d]	26 May 1981	20 July 1988	1 August 1989
Paraguay[a]		13 January 2006(*)	1 February 2007
Peru		25 March 1999(*)	1 April 2000
Poland	28 September 1981	19 May 1995	1 June 1996
Republic of Korea		17 February 2004(*)	1 March 2005
Republic of Moldova		13 October 1994(*)	1 November 1995
Romania		22 May 1991(*)	1 June 1992
Russian Federation[a]		16 August 1990(*)	1 September 1991
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines[b]		12 September 2000(*)	1 October 2001
San Marino		22 February 2012(*)	1 March 2013
Serbia		12 March 2001(§)	27 April 1992
Singapore[b]	11 April 1980	16 February 1995	1 March 1996
Slovakia[b]		28 May 1993(§)	1 January 1993
Slovenia		7 January 1994(§)	25 June 1991
Spain		24 July 1990(*)	1 August 1991
Sweden[d]	26 May 1981	15 December 1987	1 January 1989
Switzerland		21 February 1990(*)	1 March 1991
Syrian Arab Republic		19 October 1982(*)	1 January 1988
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		22 November 2006(§)	17 November 1991
Turkey		7 July 2010(*)	1 August 2011
Uganda		12 February 1992(*)	1 March 1993
Ukraine[a]		3 January 1990(*)	1 February 1991
United States of America[b]	31 August 1981	11 December 1986	1 January 1988
Uruguay		25 January 1999(*)	1 February 2000
Uzbekistan		27 November 1996(*)	1 December 1997

State	Signature	Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)	Entry into force
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	28 September 1981		
Zambia		6 June 1986[*]	1 January 1988

Parties: 80

[a] This State declared, in accordance with articles 12 and 96 of the Convention, that any provision of article 11, article 29 or Part II of the Convention that allowed a contract of sale or its modification or termination by agreement or any offer, acceptance or other indication of intention to be made in any form other than in writing, would not apply where any party had his place of business in its territory.

[b] This State declared that it would not be bound by paragraph 1 (b) of article 1.

[c] Upon accession, Canada declared that, in accordance with article 93 of the Convention, the Convention would extend to Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories. In a declaration received on 9 April 1992, Canada extended the application of the Convention to Quebec and Saskatchewan. In a notification received on 29 June 1992, Canada extended the application of the Convention to the Yukon Territory. In a notification received on 18 June 2003, Canada extended the application of the Convention to the Territory of Nunavut.

[d] Norway declared that it would not be bound by Part II of the Convention ("Formation of the Contract"). Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden declared that the Convention would not apply to contracts of sale or to their formation where the parties have their places of business in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden.

[e] Upon ratifying the Convention, Germany declared that it would not apply article 1, paragraph 1 (b) in respect of any State that had made a declaration that that State would not apply article 1, paragraph 1 (b).

[f] Upon ratifying the Convention, Hungary declared that it considered the General Conditions of Delivery of Goods between Organizations of the Member Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance to be subject to the provisions of article 90 of the Convention.

D. United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes (New York, 1988)

State	Signature	Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)
Canada	7 December 1989	
Gabon		15 December 2004[*]
Guinea		23 January 1991[*]
Honduras		8 August 2001[*]
Liberia		16 September 2005[*]
Mexico		11 September 1992[*]
Russian Federation	30 June 1990	
United States of America	29 June 1990	

Parties: 5

E. United Nations Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade (Vienna, 1991)

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)*
Egypt		6 April 1999(*)
France	15 October 1991	
Gabon		15 December 2004(*)
Georgia		21 March 1996(*)
Mexico	19 April 1991	
Paraguay		19 July 2005(*)
Philippines	19 April 1991	
Spain	19 April 1991	
United States of America	30 April 1992	

Parties: 4

F. United Nations Convention on Independent Guarantees and Stand-by Letters of Credit (New York, 1995)

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)*	*Entry into force*
Belarus	3 December 1996	23 January 2002	1 February 2003
Ecuador		18 June 1997(*)	1 January 2000
El Salvador	5 September 1997	31 July 1998	1 January 2000
Gabon		15 December 2004(*)	1 January 2006
Kuwait		28 October 1998(*)	1 January 2000
Liberia		16 September 2005(*)	1 October 2006
Panama	9 July 1997	21 May 1998	1 January 2000
Tunisia		8 December 1998(*)	1 January 2000
United States of America	11 December 1997		

Parties: 8

G. United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade (New York, 2001)

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)*
Liberia		16 September 2005(*)
Luxembourg[a]	12 June 2002	
Madagascar	24 September 2003	
United States of America	30 December 2003	

Party: 1

It should be noted that the principles of the Convention were incorporated into the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions (2007).[26] Thus, States that substantially implement the recommendations of the Guide have, at the same time, introduced the principles of the Convention into their domestic law.

[a] Upon signature, Luxembourg lodged the following declaration:

"Pursuant to article 39 of the Convention, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg declares that it does not wish to be bound by chapter V, which contains autonomous conflict-of-laws rules that allow too wide an application to laws other than those of the assignor and that moreover are difficult to reconcile with the Rome Convention. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, pursuant to article 42, paragraph 1 (c), of the Convention, will be bound by the priority rules set forth in section III of the annex, namely those based on the time of the contract of assignment."

H. United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (New York, 2005)

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)*	*Entry into force*
Central African Republic	27 February 2006		
China	6 July 2006		
Colombia	27 September 2007		
Congo		28 January 2014(*)	1 August 2014
Dominican Republic		2 August 2012(*)	1 March 2013
Honduras	16 January 2008	15 June 2010	1 March 2013
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	26 September 2007		
Lebanon	22 May 2006		
Madagascar	19 September 2006		
Montenegro	27 September 2007		
Panama	25 September 2007		
Paraguay	26 March 2007		
Philippines	25 September 2007		
Republic of Korea	15 January 2008		
Russian Federation[b]	25 April 2007	6 January 2014(‡)	1 August 2014
Saudi Arabia	12 November 2007		
Senegal	7 April 2006		
Sierra Leone	21 September 2006		
Singapore[a]	6 July 2006	7 July 2010	1 March 2013
Sri Lanka	6 July 2006		

Parties: 5

[26] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.V.12.

Information on jurisdictions enacting at the national level substantive provisions of the Convention is included in the status information for the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996) (see part II, sect. C).

[a] Upon ratification, Singapore declared: The Convention shall not apply to electronic communications relating to any contract for the sale or other disposition of immovable property, or any interest in such property. The Convention shall also not apply in respect of (i) the creation or execution of a will; or (ii) the creation, performance or enforcement of an indenture, declaration of trust or power of attorney, that may be contracted for in any contract governed by the Convention.

[b] Upon acceptance, the Russian Federation declared:

1. In accordance with article 19, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Russian Federation will apply the Convention when the parties to the international contract have agreed that it applies;

2. In accordance with article 19, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Russian Federation will not apply the Convention to transactions for which a notarized form or State registration is required under Russian law or to transactions for the sale of goods whose transfer across the Customs Union border is either prohibited or restricted;

3. The Russian Federation understands the international contracts covered by the Convention to mean civil law contracts involving foreign citizens or legal entities, or a foreign element.

I. United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea (New York, 2008)

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)*
Armenia	29 September 2009	
Cameroon	29 September 2009	
Congo	23 September 2009	28 January 2014
Democratic Republic of the Congo	23 September 2010	
Denmark	23 September 2009	
France	23 September 2009	
Gabon	23 September 2009	
Ghana	23 September 2009	
Greece	23 September 2009	
Guinea	23 September 2009	
Guinea-Bissau	24 September 2013	
Luxembourg	31 August 2010	
Madagascar	25 September 2009	
Mali	26 October 2009	
Netherlands	23 September 2009	
Niger	22 October 2009	
Nigeria	23 September 2009	
Norway	23 September 2009	
Poland	23 September 2009	
Senegal	23 September 2009	
Spain	23 September 2009	19 January 2011

State	Signature	Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)
Sweden	20 July 2011	
Switzerland	23 September 2009	
Togo	23 September 2009	17 July 2012
United States of America	23 September 2009	

Parties:3

J. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York, 1958)

State	Signature	Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)	Entry into force
Afghanistan[a,c]		30 November 2004(*)	28 February 2005
Albania		27 June 2001(*)	25 September 2001
Algeria[a, c]		7 February 1989(*)	8 May 1989
Antigua and Barbuda[a,c]		2 February 1989(*)	3 May 1989
Argentina[a,c]	26 August 1958	14 March 1989	12 June 1989
Armenia[a,c]		29 December 1997(*)	29 March 1998
Australia		26 March 1975(*)	24 June 1975
Austria		2 May 1961(*)	31 July 1961
Azerbaijan		29 February 2000(*)	29 May 2000
Bahamas		20 December 2006(*)	20 March 2007
Bahrain[a,c]		6 April 1988(*)	5 July 1988
Bangladesh		6 May 1992(*)	4 August 1992
Barbados[a,c]		16 March 1993(*)	14 June 1993
Belarus[b]	29 December 1958	15 November 1960	13 February 1961
Belgium[a]	10 June 1958	18 August 1975	16 November 1975
Benin		16 May 1974(*)	14 August 1974
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		28 April 1995(*)	27 July 1995
Bosnia and Herzegovina[a,c, i]		1 September 1993(§)	6 March 1992
Botswana[a,c]		20 December 1971(*)	19 March 1972
Brazil		7 June 2002(*)	5 September 2002
Brunei Darussalam[a]		25 July 1996(*)	23 October 1996
Bulgaria[a,b]	17 December 1958	10 October 1961	8 January 1962
Burkina Faso		23 March 1987(*)	21 June 1987
Cambodia		5 January 1960(*)	4 April 1960
Cameroon		19 February 1988(*)	19 May 1988
Canada[d]		12 May 1986(*)	10 August 1986
Central African Republic[a,c]		15 October 1962(*)	13 January 1963
Chile		4 September 1975(*)	3 December 1975

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)*	*Entry into force*
China[a,c,h]		22 January 1987(*)	22 April 1987
Colombia		25 September 1979(*)	24 December 1979
Cook Islands		12 January 2009(*)	12 April 2009
Costa Rica	10 June 1958	26 October 1987	24 January 1988
Côte d'Ivoire		1 February 1991(*)	2 May 1991
Croatia[a,c,i]		26 July 1993(§)	8 October 1991
Cuba[a,c]		30 December 1974(*)	30 March 1975
Cyprus[a,c]		29 December 1980(*)	29 March 1981
Czech Republic[a,b]		30 September 1993(§)	1 January 1993
Denmark[a,c,f]		22 December 1972(*)	22 March 1973
Djibouti[a,c]		14 June 1983(§)	27 June 1977
Dominica		28 October 1988(*)	26 January 1989
Dominican Republic		11 April 2002(*)	10 July 2002
Ecuador[a,c]	17 December 1958	3 January 1962	3 April 1962
Egypt		9 March 1959(*)	7 June 1959
El Salvador	10 June 1958	26 February 1998	27 May 1998
Estonia		30 August 1993(*)	28 November 1993
Fiji		27 September 2010(*)	26 December 2010
Finland	29 December 1958	19 January 1962	19 April 1962
France[a]	25 November 1958	26 June 1959	24 September 1959
Gabon		15 December 2006(*)	15 March 2007
Georgia		2 June 1994(*)	31 August 1994
Germany	10 June 1958	30 June 1961	28 September 1961
Ghana		9 April 1968(*)	8 July 1968
Greece[a,c]		16 July 1962(*)	14 October 1962
Guatemala[a,c]		21 March 1984(*)	19 June 1984
Guinea		23 January 1991(*)	23 April 1991
Haiti		5 December 1983(*)	4 March 1984
Holy See[a,c]		14 May 1975(*)	12 August 1975
Honduras		3 October 2000(*)	1 January 2001
Hungary[a,c]		5 March 1962(*)	3 June 1962
Iceland		24 January 2002(*)	24 April 2002
India[a,c]	10 June 1958	13 July 1960	11 October 1960
Indonesia[a,c]		7 October 1981(*)	5 January 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)[a,c]		15 October 2001(*)	13 January 2002
Ireland[a]		12 May 1981(*)	10 August 1981
Israel	10 June 1958	5 January 1959	7 June 1959
Italy		31 January 1969(*)	1 May 1969
Jamaica[a,c]		10 July 2002(*)	8 October 2002
Japan[a]		20 June 1961(*)	18 September 1961
Jordan	10 June 1958	15 November 1979	13 February 1980
Kazakhstan		20 November 1995(*)	18 February 1996
Kenya[a]		10 February 1989(*)	11 May 1989

State	Signature	Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)	Entry into force
Kuwait[a]		28 April 1978(*)	27 July 1978
Kyrgyzstan		18 December 1996(*)	18 March 1997
Lao People's Democratic Republic		17 June 1998(*)	15 September 1998
Latvia		14 April 1992(*)	13 July 1992
Lebanon[a]		11 August 1998(*)	9 November 1998
Lesotho		13 June 1989(*)	11 September 1989
Liberia		16 September 2005(*)	15 December 2005
Liechtenstein[a]		7 July 2011(*)	5 October 2011
Lithuania[b]		14 March 1995(*)	12 June 1995
Luxembourg[a]	11 November 1958	9 September 1983	8 December 1983
Madagascar[a,c]		16 July 1962(*)	14 October 1962
Malaysia[a,c]		5 November 1985(*)	3 February 1986
Mali		8 September 1994(*)	7 December 1994
Malta[a,c]		22 June 2000(*)	20 September 2000
Marshall Islands		21 December 2006(*)	21 March 2007
Mauritania		30 January 1997(*)	30 April 1997
Mauritius		19 June 1996(*)	17 September 1996
Mexico		14 April 1971(*)	13 July 1971
Monaco[a, c]	31 December 1958	2 June 1982	31 August 1982
Mongolia[a,c]		24 October 1994(*)	22 January 1995
Montenegro[a,c,i]		23 October 2006(§)	3 June 2006
Morocco[a]		12 February 1959(*)	7 June 1959
Mozambique[a]		11 June 1998(*)	9 September 1998
Myanmar		16 April 2013(*)	15 July 2013
Nepal[a,c]		4 March 1998(*)	2 June 1998
Netherlands[a,c]	10 June 1958	24 April 1964	23 July 1964
New Zealand[a]		6 January 1983(*)	6 April 1983
Nicaragua		24 September 2003(*)	23 December 2003
Niger		14 October 1964(*)	12 January 1965
Nigeria[a,c]		17 March 1970(*)	15 June 1970
Norway[a,j]		14 March 1961(*)	12 June 1961
Oman		25 February 1999(*)	26 May 1999
Pakistan[a]	30 December 1958	14 July 2005	12 October 2005
Panama		10 October 1984(*)	8 January 1985
Paraguay		8 October 1997(*)	6 January 1998
Peru		7 July 1988(*)	5 October 1988
Philippines[a,c]	10 June 1958	6 July 1967	4 October 1967
Poland[a,c]	10 June 1958	3 October 1961	1 January 1962
Portugal[a]		18 October 1994(*)	16 January 1995
Qatar		30 December 2002(*)	30 March 2003
Republic of Korea[a,c]		8 February 1973(*)	9 May 1973
Republic of Moldova[a,c]		18 September 1998(*)	17 December 1998

State	Signature	Ratification, Accession(*), Approval(†), Acceptance(‡) or Succession(§)	Entry into force
Romania[a,b,c]		13 September 1961(*)	12 December 1961
Russian Federation[b]	29 December 1958	24 August 1960	22 November 1960
Rwanda		31 October 2008	29 January 2009
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines[a,c]		12 September 2000(*)	11 December 2000
San Marino		17 May 1979(*)	15 August 1979
Sao Tome and Principe		20 November 2012(*)	18 February 2013
Saudi Arabia[a]		19 April 1994(*)	18 July 1994
Senegal		17 October 1994(*)	15 January 1995
Serbia[a,c,i]		12 March 2001(§)	27 April 1992
Singapore[a]		21 August 1986(*)	19 November 1986
Slovakia[a,b]		28 May 1993(§)	1 January 1993
Slovenia[i]		6 July 1992(§)	25 June 1991
South Africa		3 May 1976(*)	1 August 1976
Spain		12 May 1977(*)	10 August 1977
Sri Lanka	30 December 1958	9 April 1962	8 July 1962
Sweden	23 December 1958	28 January 1972	27 April 1972
Switzerland	29 December 1958	1 June 1965	30 August 1965
Syrian Arab Republic		9 March 1959(*)	7 June 1959
Tajikistan[a,i,j]		14 August 2012(*)	12 November 2012
Thailand		21 December 1959(*)	20 March 1960
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[c,i]		10 March 1994(§)	17 November 1991
Trinidad and Tobago[a,c]		14 February 1966(*)	15 May 1966
Tunisia[a,c]		17 July 1967(*)	15 October 1967
Turkey[a,c]		2 July 1992(*)	30 September 1992
Uganda[a]		12 February 1992(*)	12 May 1992
Ukraine[b]	29 December 1958	10 October 1960	8 January 1961
United Arab Emirates		21 August 2006(*)	19 November 2006
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[a,g]		24 September 1975(*)	23 December 1975
United Republic of Tanzania[a]		13 October 1964(*)	11 January 1965
United States of America[a,c]		30 September 1970(*)	29 December 1970
Uruguay		30 March 1983(*)	28 June 1983
Uzbekistan		7 February 1996(*)	7 May 1996
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[a,c]		8 February 1995(*)	9 May 1995
Viet Nam[a,b,c]		12 September 1995(*)	11 December 1995
Zambia		14 March 2002(*)	12 June 2002
Zimbabwe		29 September 1994(*)	28 December 1994

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Declarations or other notifications pursuant to article I(3) and article X(1)

[a] This State will apply the Convention only to recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another contracting State.

[b] With regard to awards made in the territory of non-contracting States, this State will apply the Convention only to the extent to which those States grant reciprocal treatment.

[c] This State will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, that are considered commercial under the national law.

[d] Canada declared that it would apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, that were considered commercial under the laws of Canada, except in the case of the Province of Quebec, where the law did not provide for such limitation.

[e] On 24 April 1964, the Netherlands declared that the Convention shall apply to the Netherlands Antilles.

[f] On 10 February 1976, Denmark declared that the Convention shall apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

[g] On 24 February 2014, the United Kingdom submitted a notification to extend territorial application of the Convention to the British Virgin Islands. For the following territories, the United Kingdom has submitted notifications extending territorial application and declaring that the Convention shall apply only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State: Gibraltar (24 September 1975), Isle of Man (22 February 1979), Bermuda (14 November 1979), Cayman Islands (26 November 1980), Guernsey (19 April 1985), Bailiwick of Jersey (28 May 2002).

[h] Upon resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong on 1 July 1997, the Government of China extended the territorial application of the Convention to Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China, subject to the statement originally made by China upon accession to the Convention. On 19 July 2005, China declared that the Convention shall apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region of China, subject to the statement originally made by China upon accession to the Convention.

Reservations or other notifications

[i] This State formulated a reservation with regards to retroactive application of the Convention.

[j] This State formulated a reservation with regards to the application of the Convention in cases concerning immovable property.

II. Enactments of model laws[27]

A. UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration (1985), with amendments as adopted in 2006

8. Legislation based on the Model Law has been adopted in:

Armenia (2006); Australia (2010[a, c]), in New South Wales (2010[a]), Northern Territory (2011[a]), Queensland (2013[a]), South Australia (2011[a]), Tasmania (2011[a]), Victoria (2011[a]), and Western Australia (2012[a]); Austria (2006); Azerbaijan (1999); Bahrain (1994); Bangladesh (2001); Belarus (1999); Belgium (2013[a]); Brunei Darussalam (2009[a]); Bulgaria (2002[c]); Cambodia (2006); Canada (1986), in Alberta (1986), British Columbia (1986), Manitoba (1986), New Brunswick (1986), Newfoundland and Labrador (1986), Northwest Territories (1986), Nova Scotia (1986), Nunavut (1999), Ontario (1987), Prince Edward Island (1986), Quebec (1986), Saskatchewan (1988), and Yukon (1986); Chile (2004); China, in Hong Kong, China (2010[a,c]) and Macao, China (1998); Costa Rica (2011[a]); Croatia (2001); Cyprus (1987); Denmark (2005); Dominican Republic (2008); Egypt (1994); Estonia (2006); Georgia (2009[a]); Germany (1998); Greece (1999); Guatemala (1995); Honduras (2000); Hungary (1994); India (1996); Iran (Islamic Republic of) (1997); Ireland (2010[a,c]); Japan (2003); Jordan (2001); Kenya (1995); Lithuania (2012[a,c]); Madagascar (1998); Malta (1996); Mauritius (2008[a]); Mexico (1993); New Zealand (2007[a,c]); Nicaragua (2005); Nigeria (1990); Norway (2004); Oman (1997); Paraguay (2002); Peru (2008[a, c]); Philippines (2004); Poland (2005); Republic of Korea (1999); Russian Federation (1993); Rwanda (2008[a]); Serbia (2006); Singapore (1994[d]); Slovenia (2008[a]); Spain (2003); Sri Lanka (1995); Thailand (2002); the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2006); Tunisia (1993); Turkey (2001); Uganda (2000); Ukraine (1994); United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Bermuda (1993[b]), and Scotland (1990); United States of America, in California (1988), Connecticut (1989), Florida (2010[a]), Georgia (2012), Illinois (1998), Louisiana (2006), Oregon (1991), and Texas (1989); Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (1998); Zambia (2000); and Zimbabwe (1996).

[a] Indicates legislation based on the text of the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration with amendments as adopted in 2006.

[b] Overseas territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[c] The legislation amends previous legislation based on the Model Law.

[d] The legislation has been further amended in 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2009.

[27] Since States enacting legislation based upon a model law have the flexibility to depart from the text, these lists are only indicative of the enactments that were made known to the UNCITRAL Secretariat. The legislation of each State should be considered in order to identify the exact nature of any possible deviation from the model in the legislative text that was adopted. The year of enactment provided in this note is the year the legislation was passed by the relevant legislative body, as indicated to the UNCITRAL Secretariat; it does not address the date of entry into force of that piece of legislation, the procedures for which vary from State to State, and could result in entry into force some time after enactment. In addition, there may be subsequent amending or repealing legislation that has not been made known to the UNCITRAL Secretariat.

B. UNCITRAL Model Law on International Credit Transfers (1992)

9. A directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union based on the principles of the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Credit Transfers was issued on 27 January 1997.

C. UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996)

10. Legislation based on or influenced by the Model Law has been adopted in:

Antigua and Barbuda (2006[d]); Australia (2011[e,h]), in Australian Capital Territory (2012[e,h]), New South Wales (2010[e, h]), Northern Territory (2011[e,h]), Queensland (2013[e,h]), South Australia (2011[e,h]), Tasmania (2010[e,h]), Victoria (2011[e,h]), and Western Australia (2011[e,h]); Bahrain (2002); Bangladesh (2006[a,d]); Barbados (2001); Belize (2003); Brunei Darussalam (2000); Canada, in Alberta (2001[b]), British Columbia (2001[b]), Manitoba (2000[b]), New Brunswick (2001[b]), Newfoundland and Labrador (2001[b]), Northwest Territories (2011[b]), Nova Scotia (2000[b]), Nunavut (2004[b]), Ontario (2001[b]), Prince Edward Island (2001[b]), Quebec (2001[d]), Saskatchewan (2000[b]), and Yukon (2000[b]); Cape Verde (2003); China (2004), in Hong Kong, China (2000), and Macao, China (2005[d,h]); Colombia (1999[a]); Dominican Republic (2002[a]); Ecuador (2002[a]); Fiji (2008); France (2000); Gambia (2009[e]); Ghana (2008[e]); Grenada (2008); Guatemala (2008[e]); India (2000[a]); Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2004); Ireland (2000); Jamaica (2006); Jordan (2001); Lao People's Democratic Republic (2012[a]); Liberia (2002[a]); Malaysia (2006); Mauritius (2000); Mexico (2000); New Zealand (2002); Oman (2008[a]); Pakistan (2002); Panama (2001[a]); Paraguay (2010); Philippines (2000); Qatar (2010[e]); Republic of Korea (1999); Rwanda (2010[e]); Saint Kitts and Nevis (2011[e]); Saint Lucia (2011); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (2007); Samoa (2008); San Marino (2013[e]); Saudi Arabia (2007); Seychelles (2001[a]); Singapore (2010[e,h]); Slovenia (2000); South Africa (2002[a]); Sri Lanka (2006); Syrian Arab Republic (2014[a,d]); Thailand (2002); Trinidad and Tobago (2011[e]); United Arab Emirates (2006); United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Bailiwick of Guernsey (2000[f]), Bailiwick of Jersey (2000[f]), Bermuda (1999[g]), Cayman Islands (2000[g]), Isle of Man (2000[f]), and the Turks and Caicos Islands (2000[g]); United States of America, in Alabama (2001[c]), Alaska (2004[c]), Arizona (2000[c]), Arkansas (2001[c]), California (1999[c]), Colorado (2002[c]), Connecticut (2002[c]), Delaware (2000[c]), District of Columbia (2001[c]), Florida (2000[c]), Georgia (2009[c]); Hawaii (2000[c]), Idaho (2000[c]), Illinois (1998), Indiana (2000[c]), Iowa (2000[c]), Kansas (2000[c]), Kentucky (2000[c]), Louisiana (2001[c]), Maine (2000[c]), Maryland (2000[c]), Massachusetts (2003[c]), Michigan (2000[c]), Minnesota (2000[c]), Mississippi (2001[c]), Missouri (2003[c]), Montana (2001[c]), Nebraska (2000[c]), Nevada (2001[c]), New Hampshire (2001[c]), New Jersey (2000[c]), New Mexico (2001[c]), North Carolina (2000[c]), North Dakota (2001[c]), Ohio (2000[c]), Oklahoma (2000[c]), Oregon (2001[c]), Pennsylvania (1999[c]), Rhode Island (2000[c]), South Carolina (2004[c]), South Dakota (2000[c]), Tennessee (2001[c]), Texas (2001[c]), Utah (2000[c]), Vermont (2003[c]), Virginia (2000[c]), West Virginia (2001[c]), Wisconsin (2004[c]), and Wyoming (2001[c]); Vanuatu (2000); Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2001); Viet Nam (2005[e]); and Zambia (2009[e]).

[a] Except for the provisions on certification and electronic signatures.

[b] The legislation enacts uniform legislation influenced by the Model Law and the principles on which it is based, namely, the Uniform Electronic Commerce Act, adopted in 1999 by the Uniform Law Conference of Canada.

[c] The legislation enacts uniform legislation influenced by the Model Law and the principles on which it is based, namely, the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, adopted in 1999 by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Law.

[d] The legislation is influenced by the Model Law and the principles on which it is based.

[e] The legislation also includes substantive provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts, the status of which can be found in part I, sect. H.

[f] Crown Dependency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[g] Overseas territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[h] The legislation amends previous legislation based on the Model Law.

D. UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency (1997)

11. Legislation based on the Model Law has been adopted in:

Australia (2008); Canada (2005); Chile (2014); Colombia (2006); Eritrea (1998); Greece (2010); Japan (2000); Mauritius (2009); Mexico (2000); Montenegro (2002); New Zealand (2006); Poland (2003); Republic of Korea (2006); Romania (2002); Serbia (2004); Slovenia (2007); South Africa (2000); Uganda (2011); United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Great Britain (2006), and the British Virgin Islands, overseas territory of the United Kingdom (2003); and the United States of America (2005).

E. UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Signatures (2001)

12. Legislation based on or influenced by the Model Law has been adopted in:

Antigua and Barbuda (2006); Barbados (2001); Cape Verde (2003); China (2004); Colombia (2012); Costa Rica (2005[a]); Gambia (2009); Ghana (2008); Grenada (2008); Guatemala (2008); Honduras (2013); India (2009[a]); Jamaica (2006); Mexico (2003); Nicaragua (2010a); Oman (2008[a]); Paraguay (2010); Qatar (2010); Rwanda (2010); Saint Kitts and Nevis (2011); Saint Lucia (2011); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (2007); San Marino (2013); Saudi Arabia (2007[a]); Thailand (2001); Trinidad and Tobago (2011); United Arab Emirates (2006); Viet Nam (2005); and Zambia (2009).

[a] The legislation is influenced by the Model Law and the principles on which it is based.

F. UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Conciliation (2002)

13. Legislation based on or influenced by the Model Law has been adopted in:

Albania (2011d); Belgium (2005); Canada, in Nova Scotia (2005[b]), and Ontario (2010[b]); Croatia (2003); France (2011[c]); Honduras (2000); Hungary (2002); Luxembourg (2012); Montenegro (2005[c]); Nicaragua (2005); Slovenia (2008); Switzerland (2008[c]) the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2009); United

States of America, in the District of Columbia (2006[a]), Hawaii (2013[a]); Idaho (2008[a]), Illinois (2004[a]), Iowa (2005[a]), Nebraska (2003[a]), New Jersey (2004[a]), Ohio (2005[a]), South Dakota (2007[a]), Utah (2006[a]), Vermont (2005[a]), and Washington (2005[a]).

[a] The legislation enacts uniform legislation influenced by the Model Law and the principles on which it is based; namely, the Uniform Mediation Act, adopted in 2001 (amended in 2003) by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

[b] The legislation enacts uniform legislation influenced by the Model Law and the principles on which it is based; namely, the Uniform [International] Commercial Mediation Act, adopted in 2005 by the Uniform Law Conference of Canada.

[c] The legislation is influenced by the Model Law and the principles on which it is based.

[d] The legislation amends previous legislation based on the Model Law.

G. UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement (2011)[28]

14. The UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement was adopted by the Commission on 1 July 2011. States are now considering enactment of legislation based on the Model Law.

[28] The UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement (2011) is a revision of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement of Goods and Construction (1993), *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/48/17), annex I. Historical status information on the UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement of Goods and Construction (1993) is available on the UNCITRAL website, www.uncitral.org/uncitral/uncitral_texts.html.